

46 BC

The calendar that the Romans adopted was that of PTOLEMY III EVERGETES made official by his decree of 238 BC in Egypt. He introduced a leap year into his reformed Greek (Macedonian) Calendar.

46BC

the core of the Cal reform was identical to the system ordered by Ptolemy III in 238 BC.

To bring Cal back in alignment (Vernal Equinox was supposed to be near 25) Caesar ordered 2 months to be inserted in 46 BC between Nov & Dec consisting of 33 days and 34 days combined with an intercalary month already installed

in Feb; the entire yr of 46BC was
445 days.

The extra day in 46BC caused disruption
throughout the Roman world in everything
from contracts to shipping schedules

He moved first of yr from Mar to Jan.
The Senate changed Quintilis to Julius
in his honor

46BC

Julius Caesar was made Pontifex maximus.

Caesar (Sextus) added 23 days of intercalary mo. after February and he added two months of 34 and 33 day between November and December. The year then contained 445 days. He added 1 day after February 24 every 4th year. Caesar altered the month lengths.

46 BC (first half)

Caesar reformed the Roman
Cal.

46 BC

"Year of Confusion"

Caesar added 80 days
making 445 days total

46BC

To bring Cal back into alignment with the vernal equinox (which was supposed to occur by tradition on March 25), Caesar added 2 extra intercalary months added to 46BC consisting of 33 and 34 days inserted between Nov. and Dec. An intercalary month was already installed in Feb. The entire yr was 445 days

The extra days in 46 BC caused descriptions throughout the Roman world in everything from contracts to shipping schedules.

He also moved 1st of yr to Jan from March.

He reorganized the lengths of the months
Feb had 29 d normally and 30 in leap yr.
Later the Senate changed Quintilis to Julius

46 BC

Cul

When Julius Caesar was made Pontifex
maximus he received many complaints
He extended the yr 46 BC
He added 23 d of an intercalary
month after February. He
added 2 mos of 34 d & 33d between
Nov. and Dec. so the yr
contained 445 days

Caesars Cal.

46 BC

being a leap yr, the 5th yr
should have been the next leap yr
the priests intercalated a day every
3rd yr, so that by 8 BC 3 days
too many had been intercalated
August ordered 3 intercalary days
to be struck out so that the
next leap yr was A.D. 4.

46 BC

The difference between the solar years & the Civil amounted to 90 days (67 days and a mercedonius of 23 days).

Julius Caesar inserted 67 days between Nov & Dec so that the number of days in 46 BC (yr of confusion) was 445 days. (355 plus 23 plus 67)

H6BE

Caesar added 2 months between
November and December -

they were 34 and 33 days long -
and inserted a 23-day month

After February
the year was 4 ~~4~~ 5 days long

46BC

YR OF CONFUSION

Julius Caesar found that the
Calendar was wrong by 80
days

The Cal. said it was
spring but the season was
really midwinter

46 BC

yr of Confusion
Caesar added 2 months
between Nov. & December
and another after February

As a result the year 46
BC lasted 445 days

46 BC

Was decided to be 445 days long

Decided vernal equinox would fall on Mar. 25 (He must have made an error because in 325 AD it was Mar 21)

the extra day was inserted after Feb. ~~24~~²³, i.e. the 6th of the Calends of March. so the 2nd 6th of Calends of Mar was the

leap day added (Hence Bissextile)
JAN 1, 45 BC inaugurates Julian Cal.

LEAP YEARS

Supposed to be

16 AD	17 BC
12 AD	21 BC
8 AD	25 BC
4 AD	29 BC
1 BC	33 BC
5 BC	37 BC
9 BC	41 BC
13 BC	45 BC

46 BC Caesar began
Julian Cal. This yr
was longest on record
PRIOR TO 8 AD, LEAP
YEARS WERE NOT
KEPT PROPERLY
AUGUSTUS CORRECTED
Pompey made 42 BC leap
etc

46 BC

Julius Caesar authorized Julian Calendar
His expert was Greek - SOSIGENES
Julian calendar on assumption that the
true year was $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days long gave
every 4th year 366 days

46 BC

The Roman calendar had been inferior to the Egyptians and had got 3 mos out of the way, so that the spring equinox came in June.

To correct this error Caesar ordered the year 46 BC (The last year of Confusion) to consist of 445 Days (four hundred forty-five days) and for the future instituted the system of leap

years, as we have it, except for a
slight correction by Pope Gregory
XIII in the 16th century (1582)
This Caesar's reform was based
on the Egyptian system.